

# Exhibit 5

## Sharing versions of journal articles

If you've published in a Taylor & Francis or Routledge journal, there are many ways that you can share the different versions of your article with your contacts.

Quick links | [Sharing different versions](#) [Repositories](#) [Social media, websites, conferences, and teaching](#) [Eprints and sharing links](#)

### Sharing different versions of your article

From the manuscript you first submit to a journal, through peer review and revisions, to the final article that's published on the website, there can be several versions of your paper. Find out how these different versions are defined and how you can share them.



#### Author's Original Manuscript (AOM)

##### What is it?

This version, sometimes called a "preprint", is your paper before you submitted it to a journal for peer review.

The AOM is defined by the National Information Standards Organization (NISO) as:

*"Any version of a journal article that is considered by the author to be of sufficient quality to be submitted for formal peer review."*

##### How can I share it?

**You can share your AOM as much as you like**, including via social media, on a scholarly collaboration network, your own personal website, or on a preprint server intended for non-commercial use (for example arXiv, bioRxiv, SocArXiv, etc.).

We encourage authors to share an early version of their research as a preprint to increase visibility and support open research.

**Posting on a preprint server** before you submit to a journal is not considered to be duplicate publication and this will not jeopardize consideration for publication in a Taylor & Francis or Routledge journal.

If you do post your AOM anywhere, we recommend that, after it's been published in a journal, you add a link to the final version on Taylor & Francis Online:

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#### Research impact



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#### Accepted Manuscript (AM)

##### What is it?

This is the version of your manuscript after it's been through peer review, including any improvements resulting from that process, and has been accepted by the journal's editor.

When you receive the acceptance email from the Editorial Office, keep a copy of your AM for any future posting.

NISO definition: *"The version of a journal article that has been accepted for publication in a journal."*

##### How can I share it?

As a Taylor & Francis author, you can post your Accepted Manuscript (AM) on your personal website at any point after publication of your article (this includes posting to Facebook, Google groups, and LinkedIn, plus linking from X – formerly Twitter).

**Embargoes usually apply if you are posting the AM to an institutional or subject repository, or to a scholarly collaboration network** such as ResearchGate. Embargo periods are typically 12 months for our Science, Technology and Medicine portfolio and 18 months for our Social Sciences and Humanities portfolio, running from the date of publication of the final article (Version of Record) i.e. date of first online publication. However, please refer to the [open access cost finder](#) for specific journals. If your article has been published gold open access in a Taylor & Francis journal you can deposit the final article (Version of Record) or the Accepted Manuscript in the repository as soon as your work is published.

To encourage citation of your work (and to help you measure its impact with article metrics), we recommend that you insert a link from your posted AM to the published article on Taylor & Francis Online with the following text:

*"This is an Accepted Manuscript of an article published by Taylor & Francis in [JOURNAL TITLE] on [date of publication], available at: [https://doi.org/\[Article DOI\]](https://doi.org/[Article DOI])."*

## Version of Record (VOR)

### What is it?

This is the final, definitive, citable version of your paper, which has been copyedited, typeset, had metadata applied, and has been allocated a DOI (Digital Object Identifier).

For Taylor & Francis and Routledge journals, this is the version published on [Taylor & Francis Online](#).

NISO definition: "A fixed version of a journal article that has been made available by any organization that acts as a publisher by formally and exclusively declaring the article 'published'."

### How can I share it?

If you've chosen to [publish your article open access](#) there are no restrictions on how or where you share your article's VOR. For example, you can deposit the VOR or the Accepted Manuscript in a repository as soon as your work is published.

If your article isn't open access, the VOR can be shared using your [50 free eprints](#) and you can also [use the sharing link function of our eReader](#).

You can access and print the PDF of your VOR direct from the [authored works](#) section of your account on Taylor & Francis Online. These printed copies can be used at conferences, meetings, and in teaching.

Even when you share your AOM or AM, we recommend that you also include a link to the VOR using its Digital Object Identifier (DOI). This means that downloads, [Altmetric data](#), and citations can be tracked and collated – data you can then use to assess the impact of your work.

## Sharing your article in repositories

A repository is a digital platform used to host and preserve scholarly outputs. If you're based at a research institution, you're probably required to place a version of your article in their repository.

If your article has been published gold open access in a Taylor & Francis journal you can deposit a PDF of the VOR (or the Accepted Manuscript) in the repository as soon as your work is published.



If your article hasn't been published gold open access then you'll need to archive a copy of either the AOM or the AM.

**For most Taylor & Francis and Routledge journals there is an embargo period during which the AM should be a closed deposit.**

The length of each journal's embargo is available on the [OA Cost Finder](#). The embargo period begins when the final version of your article is published online.

### What is a 'closed deposit'?

This is when you post your AM to your institutional repository so that it's available for those within your institutional network to access.

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### What is an 'open deposit'?

This is when you post your AM to your institutional repository so it's freely available for anyone to access.

All authors should respect embargo periods before making AMs available as an open deposit. You can check the embargo period on all journals in the [open access cost finder](#).

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You can post your AOM at any time or your AM once the [embargo period](#) has ended. If you do, please use the following text to link to the VOR using the article's DOI:

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## Deposit my article in an institutional or subject repository

You can deposit the AOM or AM in a repository. For most journals you will need to make your AM a 'closed deposit' during the journal's embargo period (please read the repositories guidance above).

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